

## FOREIGN NEWS.

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London, June 12.

### Treaty for the Settlement of Greece

"In the name of the most holy and undivided Trinity."

"His Majesty the King of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, penetrated with the necessity of putting an end to the sanguinary contest, which, by delivering up the Greek provinces and the isles of the Archipelago to all the disorders of anarchy, produces daily fresh impediments to the commerce of the European States, and gives occasion to piracies which not only expose the subjects of the high contracting parties to considerable losses, but besides render necessary burdensome measures of protection and repression; His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, having beside received on the part of the Greeks, a pressing request to interpose their mediation with the Ottoman Porte, and being, as well as His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, animated by the desire of stopping the effusion of blood, and of arresting the evils of all kinds which might arise from the continuance of such a state of things, have resolved to unite their efforts, and to regulate the operation thereof by a formal treaty, with the view of re-establishing peace between the contending parties by means of an arrangement which is called for as much by humanity as by the interest of the repose of Europe.

"Wherefore they have nominated their Plenipotentiaries to discuss, agree upon, and sign the said Treaty.

"His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Hon. William Viscount Dudley, Peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Councillor of His Britannic Majesty in Privy Council, and his principal Secretary of State for the department of Foreign Affairs.

"His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, the Prince Jules, Count de Polignac, Peer of France, Knight of the Orders of His Most Christian Majesty, Major General of his armies, Grand Cross of the order of St. Maurice of Sardania, &c. and his Ambassador to His Britannic Majesty;

And His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, Christopher Prince de Lieven, General of Infantry of the armies of His Imperial Majesty, his Aidecamp General, Knight of the Orders of Russia, of those of the Black Eagle and of the Red Eagle of Prussia, of that of the Guelphs of Hanover, Commander Grand Cross of the Order of the Sword, and of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Britannic Majesty;

"Who, after having communicated their full power, and found the same in good and due form, agreed upon the following articles:

"Article I.—The contracting Powers will offer to the Ottoman Porte their mediation, with a view of bringing about a reconciliation between it and the Greeks.

"This offer of mediation shall be made to the power, immediately after the ratification of the Treaty, by means of a collective declaration signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the Allied Courts at Constantinople; and there shall be made at the same time, to the two contracting parties, a demand of an immediate armistice between them as a preliminary condition indispensable to the opening of any negotiation.

"Art. II.—The Arrangement to be proposed to the Ottoman Porte shall rest on the following basis:—The Greeks shall hold of the Sultan, as of a superior Lord, and, in consequence of this superiority, they shall pay to the Ottoman Empire an annual tribute (called) the amount of which shall be fixed, once for all, by a common agreement. They shall be governed by the authorities whom they shall themselves choose and nominate, but in the nomination of whom the Porte shall have a determinate voice. To bring about a complete separation between the individuals of the two nations, and to prevent the collisions which are the inevitable consequence of so long a struggle, the Greeks shall enter upon

the possession of the Turkish property situated either upon the Continent or in the Isles of Greece on the condition of indemnifying the former proprietors either by the payment of an annual sum, to be added to the tribute which is to be paid to the Porte, or by some other transaction of the same nature.

"Art. III.—The details of this arrangement, as well as the limits of the territory on the Continent, and the designation of the Islands of the Archipelago to which it shall be applicable, shall be settled in a subsequent negotiation between the High Powers and the two contending parties.

"Art. IV.—The Contracting Powers engaged to follow up the salutary work of the pacification of Greece on the basis laid down in the preceding articles, and to furnish without the least delay their representatives at Constantinople with all the institutions which are necessary for the execution of the treaty now signed.

"Art. V.—The Contracting Powers will not seek in these arrangements any augmentation of the territory, any exclusive influence, any commercial advantages for their subjects, which the subjects of any other nation may not equally obtain.

"Art. VI.—The arrangements of reconciliation and peace, which shall be definitely agreed upon between the contending parties, shall be guarded by such of the signing Powers as shall judge it useful or possible to contract the obligation; the mode of the effects of the guarantee shall become the objects of subsequent stipulations between the High Powers.

"Art. VII.—The present treaty ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in two months, or sooner if possible.

"In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed, and sealed it with their arms.

"Done at London, July 1, 1827.

"DUDLEY,  
"POLIGNAC,  
"LIEVEN.

### ENGLAND.

It is not generally known that Mr. Canning has the honor of being the first minister who has banished the French language from our diplomatic correspondence, and asserted before Europe the dignity of his native tongue.

A new fire.—The Monthly Review states that a description of fire produced from a very cheap and common liquid, has been discovered by mere accident. The heat is said to be so intense it boils a kettle of water in a few minutes, is applicable to all purposes of cookery, and it is believed may be applied to the boilers of steam engines. Like all extraordinary things of the kind (says the Review) this discovery was the result of accident, and it is so simple, that when it is made public, every body will be surprised that it has not been in use since the beginning of the world.

An extraordinary degree of fever had prevailed in London, during the months of June and July.

The first returns have been made from the gold and silver mines worked by English capital in S. America. The quantity does not amount to more than 10,000.

Turks and Greeks.—The accounts from Constantinople confirm former statements of the extraordinary effort made by the Sultan to speedily raise a powerful army. Being determined to hear of no further proposal in favor of the Greeks, and knowing to what danger that resolution exposed himself, with spirit to meet and surmount them.

Gen. Church is still in the Island of Egina. He is waiting for the first movements of Redschid Pacha. Lord Cochrane is occupied at Hydra, in getting the Greek fleet in sailing trim; it will be composed of forty to forty five vessels and thirty five fire ships.

Letters from Aleppo, dated 22d May, state that, for three weeks previous, the plague had carried off from four to five hundred persons daily, and that the City was in the greatest consternation in consequence.

Negroes in Jamaica.—A debate in the English House of Commons, which occurred lately on a question for improving the condition of the free negroes in the West Indies, discloses some facts not generally known. It appears that the 'brown population,' (i. e. free colored people,) of Jamaica alone, is worth property to the amount of 23,000,000 dollars. (They are said to consist of 30,000

souls.) One of them, a Dr. Dickerson left at his death \$600,000, another, Mr. Swaney, 750,000 dollars; a Mr. Kingall, \$1,000,000; and a Mr. Benjamine Scott, \$1,250,000. All the pimento plantations, (except one,) in the island, belong to them; and yet these people were suffering under the most grievous legal oppression. The debate "eventuated" in nothing satisfactory.

### HIGHWAYS & BYEWAYS.

We are all on a journey. The world through which we are passing is in some respects like turnpike—all along which vice and folly have erected toll gates, for the accommodation of those to call in as they go—and there are very few of all the host of travellers who do not occasionally stop at some or another of them—and consequently pay more or less to the toll gatherers. Pay more or less, I say; because there is a great variety, as well in the amount as in the kind of toll exacted at the different stopping places.

Pride and Fashion take heavy tolls of the purses: many a man has become a beggar by paying at their gates: the ordinary fees they charge are heavy, and the road they travel is none of the best.

Pleasure offers a very smooth, delightful road in the outset, she tempts the traveller with very fair promises, and wins thousands; but she taxes without mercy; like an artful robber, she allures till she gets her victim in her power, and then strips him of his health and money, and turns him off a miserable object, into the worst & most rugged road of life.

Intemperance plays the part of a sturdy villain. He's the very worst toll gatherer on the road; for he not only gets from his customers their money and their health, but he robs them of their very brains. The men you meet in the road, ragged and ruined in fame and fortune, are his visitors.

And so I mite go on enumerating many others who gather toll of the unwary. Accidents sometimes happen, it is true; along the road, but those who do not get through at least tolerably well, you may be sure to have seen stopping at some times of these places. The plain common sense men, who travel straight forward, get through the journey without much difficulty.

This being the state of things, it becomes every one, in the outset, if he intends to make a comfortable journey, to take care what kind of company he gets in with. We are apt to do a good deal as our companions do—stop where they stop, and pay toll where they pay. Ten chances to one, then, but our choice in this particular decides our fate. Having paid due regard to a prudent choice of companions, the next important thing is closely to observe how others manage, to mark the good or ill that is produced by every course of life, see how those who do well manage, and trace the course of all evil to its origin in conduct. Thus you will make yourself master of the information most necessary to regulate your own

conduct. There is no difficulty in working things right if you know how—by these means you learn.

Winnebagoes.—Just as we were putting our paper to press the steam boat Henry Clay, from Green Bay, came in sight—Governor Cass and his party were passengers—all well. we learn that General Atkinson and his forces are on the Ousconsin, and that Maj. whistler, with 100 men and a number of Menominee Indians were to depart from the Bay this day, in order to join Gen. Atkinson. The object, perhaps, then will be, to oblige the winnebagoes to give up those of their tribe who have committed murders and depredations, or to punish them as they deserve. It is stated, that although those winnebagoes who attended the treaty, disavowed the hostile acts which had been committed, yet they were in constant correspondence with the hostile party, and actually had notice of every movement of General Atkinson, and his progress, two or three days before it was communicated to the Governor.—*Detroit Gazette.*

Test of a mad Dog. The English manner of knowing whether a dog be mad or not, somewhat resembles the ancient European custom of trying witches. The old woman suspected was tied hand and foot, and thrown into the water. If she swam, then she was instantly carried off to be burnt for a witch; if she sunk, then, indeed, she was acquitted of the charge, but drowned in the experiment. In the same manner, a crowd gather round a dog suspected of madness, and they begin by teasing the doated animal on every side, if he attempts to stand upon the defensive, & bite, then he is unanimously found guilty, for a mad dog always snaps at every thing; if, on the contrary, he strives to escape by running away, then he can expect no compassion; for mad dogs always run straight forward before them.

### CHOICE OF A PRIME MINISTER.

#### AN ALEGORY.

Death, the king of terrors, was determined to choose a prime minister, and his pale courtiers, the ghastly train of diseases, were all summoned to attend. When each preferred his claim to the honor of his illustrious office.

Fever urged the numbers he destroyed; cold palsy set forth his pretensions, by shaking all his limbs; gout hobbled up, and alleged his great power of racking every joint; and asthma's inability to speak was a strong though silent argument in favor of his claim. Stone and cholice pleaded their violence; plague his rapid progress in destruction; and consumption, though slow, insisted that he was sure. In the midst of this contention, the court was disturbed by the noise of music, dancing, feasting and revelling; when immediately entered a lady with a bold lascivious air, and a flushed, jovial countenance. She was attended on one hand by a troop of cooks and bacchanals, and on the other, by train of wanton youths and damsels, who danced, half naked, to the softest musical instruments—her name was *satepeance*. She waved her hand, and thus addressed the crowd of diseases: "Give way, ye sickly, band of of pretenders, nor dare to vie with my superior merits in the service of his monarch; am I not your parent? the author of your being? Do you not derive your power of shortening human life almost wholly from me? Who then so fit as myself for this important office? The grisly monarch grinned a smile of approbation, placed her at his right hand and she immediately became his prime, favorite, and principal minister.